WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Abbey's Park The Lee - Fresh, the American Academy of Pesign - Faulting.
Aguarism - Circus Barner.
Bunch's Theatre - On United Wise. Maller
Bijon Opera Rause - Without Field - Mail or Surnell's Museum Booling and the st.
Daly's Theatre Needl's and Por. Mainee.
Grand Open House Bordale. Maline.
Haverly's 12th W. Theatre The Daly Sieve. Mainee.
Haverly's 5th Av. Theatre Divided New Maline. Haverij's Sib Av. Theatre-Orielle, Haverij's Aible's Garden-Rick Veste. Matthes, Naster & Hist's Concert Harle Cornel, Matthe Budhan Square Theatre-Hank Ricks.

Managie Temple - Heimerien San Francisco Minstrett- Books and 19th a Standard Theatre-East Lynn Claudard Theotor-Earl Lante.

Medinary Hall-Fig. a Rectal, Medina.

Phoeter Comique-Mullian Guards Number. Multier.

Fony Pustor's Thostor-Vailery.

Linion Square Theater-The Daniel fig.

Wallich a Thostor-Where's the Cut? Windsor Theat e-Don Jam, Jr. Mainee

How to Break Two Deadlocks.

We have not favored the amendments to the charter of this city which have recently peen proposed in the Legislature, because the need of the changes has not been clearly shown. We are now inclined to think, howover, that the Legislature might properly enact laws which would compel an immediate organization of the Board of Aldermen and of the Department of Public Parks.

For more than six weeks the transaction of public business has been impeded by the failure of the Board of Aldermen to elect a President. The most important functions fulfilled by the President of the Board of Aldermen are as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The enactment of a statute providing that, unless the Board of Aldermen should elect a President within twenty days after the passage of the act, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should thereafter consist of but three members-the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments-would secure an organigation of the Board of Aldermen long before the expiration of the twenty days. The members would not like to see their President shorn of his greatest powers, and would manage somehow to agree.

The parks of the city appear to be going rapidly toruin. The Commissioners charged with their supervision are equally divided in opinion upon almost every important question that comes before them. The unsatisfactory condition of the Central Park and other public pleasure grounds was made syident recently by a paper read to the Board by Mr. SALEM H. WALES, one of the Commissioners; but all action in reference to the matters mentioned in it seems to have ceased with the formal direction that it be entered on the minutes. On ballots for President the members persistently vote two against two, and the department re-

mains without any chief executive officer. There is a plain method of curing this avil. The number of Park Commissioners should be reduced to three or one. Then there would be no difficulty in ascertaining whom to blame for the bad condition of the parks-or rather, let us hope, whom to praise for their beauty and good order.

Another Aspect Put Upon the Political Chances.

That well-informed Republican journal, the Commercial Advertiser, announced last evening that Senator Conkling had gone to Mentor at the invitation of Gen. GARFIELD. Of course Senator Conkling would not visit Mentor at the present time except apon the invitation of the President elect. And it is impossible that such a visit now

should not be full of meaning. Mr. Garfield would not invite Mr. Conk-LING to Mentor to communicate to him a refusal to comply with his wishes. That would only be rasping a raw wound.

The thing which seemed improbable a few lava ago may have become true. Mr. GAR-FIELD would not have sent for Mr. CONK-LING except to do him honor; probably to place in his Cahina place, it can hardly be less than a choice of places.

After all, Mr. CONKLING may have found that the only way to have a Cabinet to suit himself was to be at the head of it; and the whole arrangement, so far as it had been made, may now be remodelled. Who knows? A short time will tell all about it.

Old New York Members in the House The death of FERNANDO WOOD with harness on in Congress, after having served sixteen years in the House, awakens reminiscences of membership from this State for unusual periods in a few other instances.

Only five persons were in the present House with Mr. Wood who had sat in that wing of the national Capitol as long as he. They are ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who has been there first and last for twenty-two years, WILLIAM D. KELLEY for eighteen Years, Samuel S. Cox for eighteen, Samuel J. RANDALL for sixteen, and JAMES A. GAR-FIELD for sixteen, if he had served through

In all its history New York has had but three representatives who have continued In Congress for as many years as Mr. Wood. The earliest was PHILIP VAN CORTLANDY, who sat for the Westchester district from 1793 to 1809, a period of sixteen years. He was a gallant officer through the Revolutionary war, rising to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was at the side of LAPAYETTE in the storming of the British works at Yorktown, where he was slightly wounded. He made no figure in Congress. He died half a century ago. A few Albanians still remember his venerable figure, clad in the costume of the old epoch, when he occasionally visited the State capital to make for-

mal calls upon his Knickerbocker friends. The next of the New York members wh was for a long time in the House was a very different cast of man from Gen. VAN COUT-LANDY. This was JOHN W. TAYLOR of Saratoga. He represented that district for ten successive terms, from 1813 to 1813, and was twice Speaker of the House. Mr. TAYLOR was an able debater, and bore a conspicuous part on the Free Soll side in the famous Missouri controversy. He usually followed the lead of Mr. CLAY in the House, but separated from the Kentuckian on this question. His service of twenty years in that branch of Congress exceeds that of any other citizen of this State.

CHURCHILL C. CAMBRELENG represented the city of New York for eighteen years, serving from 1821 to 1839. He was trained to a mercantile life, and was thoroughly versed in all matters relating to commerce and finance. He was a vigorous debater, and was for many years the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. CAMBRELENG was a confidential friend and devoted follower of MARTIN VAN BUREN, and was called "the pilot fish" of his leader. Having been defeated for Congress in 1838 by Moses H. GRINNELL, President VAN BUREN soon afterward appointed him Minister to Russia. He went out of public life

when, somewhat to the surprise of the antislavery portion of the Buffalo Convention, he enrolled his name among the Barnburner prominent politicians, who had so long acted in concert, both died in 1862.

Only two other members of Congress from twelve years. Though Mr. SAMUEL S. Cox word, remembering that, from an elechas been in the House eighteen years, he toral point of view, the analogy between has been a New York member but ten years. The two referred to are AARON WARD, a | is no less perfect than that between a Condignified but rather heavy man from the gress district and a French arrondissement, Westchester district, who left the House in 1843, and James Brooks, the well-remembered editor of the Express. .

From these facts it will be seen that the State of New York has not been wont to keep her members for extended periods in the House of Representatives, and that FERNANDO WOOD was an unusually old member.

The Next Senate-Who Will Control It?

Assuming the election of a Republican in Pennsylvania, the Senate, on the 4th of March, will stand: Democrats, 37; Republicaus, 87; with Davis of Illinois and MAHONE as independents. The organization of that body, therefore, hinges on these two votes. If they separate, the Vice-President will have the easting voice. By uniting, they can put either side in possession of the com mittees which will shape legislation for the next two years, and elect the officers.

Manone is defined as a progressive Dem crat who will not go into caucus, but will act with the party if allowed to have his own way. He is the impartial juryman olding out against the obstinate eleven. His past connection with the railroad interest, and his ambition to control that system in Virginia, are at the bottom of the socalled "Readjuster" movement,

Judge Davis is entirely free from party obligations, and doubtless intends to remain so. He was elected Senator by a union of Democrats and independents, and did not receive one Republican vote. He made no pledges of any kind, and was chosen without having been a candidate. Like thousands of conservative Whigs who went into the Republican organization with Mr. Lincoln, he went out of it when corruption and excesses disfigured its former history. On the question which will soon swallow up all others, whether the people shall be sovereign in the control of their own government, or consolidated corporations shall run it through purchased Congresses and corrupted courts, Judge David Davis is sure to be on the right side at every stage of the contest.

Now, leaving out of view the personal connection of STANLEY MATTHEWS with the consummation of the Great Frand, he was the chief advocate, as a Senator, of the Pacific corporations, and the most persistent enemy of the THURMAN act calling them to account for the first time. No retained attorney could have exhibited more devotion than Marrnews then did to his clients, who were openly seated in the marble room of the Senate, so as to be in easy communication with their counsel on the floor. All through the discussion upon the bill he was alert and active, with a full knowledge of the immense stake involved.

This man is before the Senate for a Justice of the Supreme Court. His vote on the bench might determine a judgment on the ases which are now in course of preparation, and which are intended, if not to re verse the decision as to the constitutionality of the Thurman act, to destroy all its vigor, and to restore to the corrupt manipulators the millions of the people's money which they are now compelled to pay under that law. Recently they have sought to avoid payment by declaring an illegal dividend in

order to make up a case for the court. Democratic Senators holding high positions in that body, some of them as Chairmen of leading committees, openly advocate the confirmation of Matthews. They subordinate public duty and sacrifice the most important principles of their party to merely personal interests. Every one of these Senators will claim that the organization of the new Senate is of the utmost political importance, and those of them that are to be members of it doubtless believe that they are entitled to prominent positions. It does not seem to have occurred to these Senators that they are imperilling the organization, and taking the very course that may throw it into Republican hands.

The New Method of Voting Proposed for France.

GAMBETTA'S friends have profited by their overwhelming victory at the late elections, to bring up again the bill providing for a fundamental change in the mode of choosing members of the Chamber of Deputies. As this measure, which in all likelihood will now become a law, cannot but entail important political consequences, it is well to bear in mind the precise difference between the existing system, known as the scrutin d'arrondissement, and the scrutin de liste, which it is proposed to substitute.

As regards electoral precincts, the pres-

ent arrangements for choosing Deputies in France are identical with our method of electing our House of Representatives. Each of the 530 members, who compose the popular branch of the French Legislature represents an arrondissement, which coresponds almost exactly to our Congress district. We do not need here in the United States to insist on the advantages resulting from this adjustment of electoral subdivisions. In the first place, under this system each Representative is necessarily known to a large number of his constituents, which would not be the case were he chosen, as are our Presidential electors, on a general ticket submitted to the votes of a whole State. In the second place, we have found that the rights of minorities are measurably well seured under the existing system, some Demeratic Congressmen being sent from a State that has a Republican Governor, and vice versa. It is a matter, indeed, of current remark that the political distribution of Congressmen chosen at a Presidential election agrees much more closely with the partition of the popular vote for President than does the division of votes in the Electoral College, Nothing but our experience of its merits ac counts for the universal acceptance and general approval of the system under which States are divided into Congress districts. So far as our Federal Constitution is concerned, all the Representatives allotted to a particular State might be voted for on one ticket by all the voters of the State, as is the case with Presidential electors. Now, that is the very thing which the friends of GAMBETTA propose to bring about in France

ments, which, in a rough way, may be ikened to our States. Like our States, they vary greatly in population, and consequently in the number of members which they return to the Chamber of Deputies. Each has, however, a certain territorial unity, which is recognized not only for administrative ends, but also in some slight degree for purposes of local legislation in the powers conferred on Councils-General, which are with his patron of Kinderhook in 1841, and | simply departmental assemblies. It is now

There are in France eighty-five depart-

did not appear again on the stage till 1848, | urged that the department should be made the unit of electoral subdivision for the object of returning the Chamber of Deputies. Under this scheme the judges of election, delegates. It so happened that these two | instead of confining their scrutiny to the votes cast in an arrondissement, or district just large enough to name a single member, would inspect the ballots thrown in a whole New York have sat in the House as long as | department for rival general lists. In a one of our States and a French department we may say that our Congressmen are designated by a scrutin d'arrondissement, and our Presidential electors by a scrutin de liste.

> It will now be obvious how much a political party in the dominant position at present occupied by the opportunists in France has to gain by the change proposed. In every department where their general ticket can obtain a majority of one vote, they will annihilate the representation of the minority, which, in the present Chamber, might nearly divide the seats. Such was the result of the elections for the Bordeaux Assembly in 1871, which took place under the régime of a scrutia de liste, and where, accordingly, the monarchical reactionists obtained a preponderance out of all proportion to the real state of public opinion in France. As time passed on, the Assembly, transferred from Bordeaux to Versailles, became afraid to trust the instrument to which many of its majority owed their scats. It provided, therefore, that the Chamber of Deputies, created by the new Constitution, should be chosen by a scrutin d'arrondissement, or what we should call Congress districts, and such has continued ever since to be the practice.

Another reason why the partisans of GAM-BETTA are desirous of recurring to the scrutin deliste is the opportunity it affords them of placing their leader's name on every list or general ticket-at all events, in those departments where the opportunists anticipate a majority-and thus obtaining a spoils. demonstration of public confidence equivalent to a plébiseite. It will be remembered that our own Constitution does not require a Congressman to be a resident of the district which sees fit to elect him. It is merely requisite that he shall be a resident of the State within which such district is included. Now, in France a member of the lower House not only need not be a denizen of the arrondissement which returns him, but he may be, and often is the inhabitant of a different department. It follows that in France, as in England, the same man may be elected by several constituencies, and take his choice among the seats thus proffered him. In 1871 a great many constituencies took this way of signifying their confidence in THIERS, and thus virtually designated him for the Presidency of the republic. Gam-BETTA had a somewhat similar experience in 1877, and his friends believe that a return to the scrutos de liste at the new general election, to be held this year, will assist them to prove that he is the candidate of a vast majority of the voters for the chief magistracy

A Remarkable Circular Note.

Our attention has been called to a circular note which has lately been received by many lawyers in this city. It consists of three printed papers. The form of the first is as ollows:

" Dran Sin: I have opened a law office at No. - Broad erred causes as referee. In this connection permit m

e call your attention to the letters accompanying this Respectfully. The second paper, referred to in the above note as one of the letters accompanying it,

s as follows, omitting the name: To the Bruch and Bar : "We have known the Hon. cars, both as a Judge and as a practising lawyer. He is a gentleman in all the relations of lite, of perfect in-tegrity, and a good lawyer. He has the qualifications to make a capable, diligent, and catisfactory referee, and as

such we cordially recommend him. The signatures to this document, which we also omit, are the names of two of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of the State

The third paper, which purports to be signed by all the Justices of the Supreme Court in one of the judicial districts, expresses the cordial concurrence of the signers in the foregoing recommendation.

Here we have, therefore, a letter from a country lawyer and ex-Judge soliciting references from his professional brethren in New York; a recommendation from two Judges of the Court of Appeals to employ him as a referee; and a statement from four Justices of the Supreme Court that they concur in advising his employment in that

Against the person thus commended we know nothing, except the fact that he seeks business in such a way. By publicly asking appointment to judicial office, however-for a referee possesses the powers of a Judge for the time being in cases tried before him -he brings his conduct within the proper scope of newspaper comment. We cannot approve any solicitation for judicial patonage, whether public or private, and we think the circulation of the notes we have mentioned indicates a low ideal of professional dignity and propriety.

That the sender should have availed himself of these recommendations, however, is not so surprising, perhaps, as is the fact that he was able to procure the signatures of two Judges of the Court of Appeals to the second paper. It will be noticed that this is addressed not only to the bar, but to the bench. The seventeen Judges of the Supreme and Superior City Courts in New York are asked by two Judges of the Court of Appeals to appoint this man referee. Was such a thing ever heard of before The Constitution of the State very properly leaves the Judges of the Court of Appenis without any patronage, and they should not thus endeavor to influence the courts below in the exercise of theirs. Besides, is not such a circular susceptible, and justly susceptible, of the construction that the signers will regard the judgments of this referce more favorably than others, when they come before the court of last resort for review?

The recommendations we have criticised are not only so objectionable in themselves. but so detrimental to the respect which the bench ought to command, that we hope they will cease with this remarkable circular note

What Right Had the Minister to Send the Boy West !

Last Monday a boy fourteen years of age was arraigned in the Court of Special Sesions, charged with an attempt at highway robbery. He pleaded guilty to the charge He and two other boys attacked a citizen, and he was on the point of snatching a watch from the citizen's pocket when he was arrested.

This lad, although he gave at first the surname of McChristie, turned out to be a son of the late WILLIAM MOSRER, the burglar, who was shot by Judge Van BRUNT's brother while robbing his house several years ago.

1. H.—We beg your parton. It, in directiball pool your opposess has 5%, it is possible for you to get G. from which, If you take I for a scratch you would still win with M. Your question was sent by mistake to the religious cities. The precocity in crime developed by the

son may very probably have been the result of an heroditary tendency. At all events, it was a crime of a very high grade, and indicative of the deepest depravity in

one so young. After the plea of guilty had been entered, the Court was appealed to by the pastor of the church which the lad's mother attends to suspend sentence, the paster promising to send the lad West and place him upon a

The Court complied with the request.

Now, what right has this minister to send this deprayed and criminal youth West and place him among strangers without fully informing them of his offence? And if they are informed of his offence, who would receive him?

When foreign Governments send criminals to our shores we return them; and great resentment is manifested at every attempt that is discovered to foist such wretches

upon us. Surely a clergyman cannot be a stranger to the doctrine that we should do as we would be done by.

Much mischief is arising from scattering the bad boys of New York all over the country. Not a few of these children, so naturally prone to evil, have proved intolerable pests in the communities to which they have

been sent. In the Senate yesterday Senator BAYARD called up the Funding bill, and a long debate on it took place. The friends of the Biver and Harbor bill kept the House in session till 9 o'clock at night in an effort to force a vote on the bill. The filibustering tactics of its oppopents could not be overcome, and without adjourning the House took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning, when the struggle will

The Chicago Convention was merely a grand battle of bosses and Rings against another set of bosses and Rings, after which they pooled their interests to carry the election by an outpouring of money, and are now ready to fly asunder again over the division of the We had here in this city the other day a grand banquet in honor of the election of the Credit Mobilier ticket. It was attended by all the present chiefs of the great party founded by statesmen and philanthropists of the last generation; when, lo! the Ring was disclosed as the only god of their adoration, and the cerenonies, so to speak, were but a continuous burning of their precious incense under its auge and purple-pimpled nose. The bosses and the Rings are so firmly incorporated in the structure of the party, and form so vital a part of it, that the elimination of the one must necessarily be the dissolution of the other.

The conglomerate deposit known as Wash ington society has been stirred to excitement by a rumor that of eight thousand tickets to the GARFIELD inauguration ball, nearly one-hall had been sold to colored people. The man who sells tickets for the ball hastens to announce that the only colored purchasers so far are Senator Bruce, Frederick Douglass, Dr. Lang-STON, and Prof. GREENER. He adds that the tickets are put at a price which "will not encourage the attendance of the lower classes of either color."

Suppose that one-half or one-quarter of the eight thousand tickets had been bought by colored people; what then? Who constitute the "lower classes" of Wash-

ington society? It would be interesting to

For taking penguins and guano from Patagonia without a permit, an Argentine war ship lately seized the American bark Richard, No. special slight to the United States, however, can be inferred from this action, since the Argentine Republic has lately been industriously vindicating her claims to Patagonia. These claims are disputed only by Chill; and Chill's occupation of late with Peru and Bolivia has given an opportunity to the Argentines which they could not forego. In any case, Patagonia pre-sumably belongs to somebody, so that the bark Richard could hardly be expected to fill herself with guano and penguins without a permission from some authority.

No one who has ever seen fire swirl and cap up an open elevator shaft will be found doubtful as to the soundness of the principle of a bill introduced at Albany by Mr. SEEBACHER. which calls for a solid trap door at each floor. opening as the elevator car passes upward or downward, and closing after it.

The details given by mail of the battles around Lima freshly illustrate the truth, often observable in history, that when an invading army is able to march, practically unopposed to the neighborhood of an enemy's capital, and there deliver battle in unimpaired strength, the chances are that the capital will fall. There is always much said, on the eve of such a conflict. about luring the invaders on to a fatal distance from their supplies and their line of retreat; but it is usually found that when the invaded people are strong enough to overthrow the invader they rarely allow him to reach the very heart of their country before offering battle.

The Philadelphia advertisements of the Duir "Olivette" comic opera company contain the following alleged extract from THE SUN. presumably relating to the performance of the same piece by the same company at the Park Theatre, in this town:

Indeed, there can hardly be too much praise accord.

Nothing left to be desired. Grand after and excelently cast. General merit most commendatic.

What THE SUN really said was quite different from that. The practice of giving false quotations of New York criticism is common, and dreadfully wicked, among the travelling amusement companies.

Even in midwinter the freaky sun someimes diverts itself by shining for New Yorkers with a downright directness and warmth that smack of April rather than of February. If our climate has the faults of its virtues, it has also the virtues of its faults,

Somebody will invent, one of these days, farryboat with a red-hot razer prow, or something of the kind, and then ice in the rivers wil not make the trouble that it did yesterday morning.

States make mistakes sometimes, and the ancompleted new Capitol at Albany is one of the mistakes.

Gen. Hancock Not Yet Decided. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The Corresponding

Secretary of the Inaugural Executive Committee has reveal the following letter from Gen. W. S. Hancock. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the in-tribution of the Executive Committee on the imaginar ceretiquities to myself and shall to be present in Wash indon, D.C., on the 4th of March next, and participate on the ceremonics and festivities benden to the finance ration of Gen. James A. Gardield my President of the curted States My shall have individually been institled in the invitation, and account I countries to be present. I will country year, later. ionity you later.
These in the sent the sent tenen at the commutee for their courteens attention, I remain very truly yours.

W. S. Habrock.

Plans for the New Produce Exchange. The building committee of the Produce Ex-

Answers to Correspondents.

we contain committee of the Froduce Ex-ception have selected four of the seventern plans for as w building for the Exchange to be presented to the embers. These have been framed and hard mean the alls of the grain these results and hard mean the alls of the grain these results from the Ex-tense. After an epiperistricty has been given by the embers to examine the plans they are be gazed to vote them and determine which use they are fer injuries in the results of the plans they are fer. The injuries is attrached to each. Settling a Sult Against the Spragues. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 14.-The \$100,000 required

ever in the story recently published in several of the leading loannals of the country, to the effect that the Na-tionals in Congress, inclining myself, are endeavering to organize a People a party, and to that end intend atom to hold a confirence at Chango. The National party is a people's party in the tenest series of the term, and under its laminers will raily all who wish to reach the interties of the people from the grasp of the banking, railroad, and other monopolies. he A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company was raised day by Triestee Chaftie, who put up as collateral a flicts and industrials Satisfiad Bank steek belonging the Spragues. The money will be paid over the increase of the bank will puss a deed to the three creditors se-tual as the does for the other resiliars.

From the Nashride Ameri

CADET WHITTAKER'S WOUNDS.

Post Surgeon Alexander Explains How Came to Undergo a Change of Mind. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The list of the plunder to be divided by the River and Harbor swin-

Cadet Whittaker grew faint when his wounds were dressed on the morning after the day he was found hound and mutilated "I should judge from this," said Post Sur geon Alexander of West Point, at the court martial yesterday, in reply to a question of ex-

Gov. Chamberlain, "that he was peculiarly liable to faint from such influences. Mental shock, he explained, acted upon the heart. It was one of the most powerful effects the human system can suffer. It often caused Totusky, \$2,500; Namoni, \$2,000; Pagan, \$5,000; Neabasco, \$5,000; Archer's, \$5,000; Ahnapos, death. A slight injury accompanied by mental

shock would be much more apt to produce faintness if there was a flow of blood "Did you not say," asked Mr. Chamberlain, and if you did, where and when did you say that the affair was an outrage, and that the cadet who did not swear himself innocent of it

ought to be dismissed?" "I said that," said the witness, "in my quarters, about breakfast time."

ters, about breakfast time."

"Then what did you mean by your remark to Col. Lazelle previously that Whittaker was pretending an insensibility that did not exist?"

"I thought at that time that Whittaker had been assaulted as he said he had, but that he was exaggerating the effects of the affair, said that his nose bled. Neither Surgeon Alexander nor Assistant Surgeon Lippencott discovered any blood about his nose when they examined him.

"Did you never experience," asked Mr. Chamberiain, "or did you never hear that a person on receiving a violent blow u.con the nose has the sensation that ft is bleeding, and will put his handkerchief to it to find out?"

The witness said he did not know that this was so. He explained why he thought Whittaker was a coward by saving that he did not make resistance when so great an indignity was offered him. It was not such behavior as was to be expected from one who was ambitious to become an officer. The witness thought the dillatation of the pupil of Whittaker's eye war, a positive proof that he was not insensible, but he admitted that Whittaker might not have been in full possession of his faculties.

"You noticed the washbowl and washstand in Whittaker's come. Were there any indications that he had washed his hands?"

The witness admitted that this was so. The only blood found in the room was on the pillow on the floor under Whittaker's head, on one of his faculties.

"Here we was no holood upon his bands when he was found, and if he put the blood upon the Indian club with his hand, must he not have washed his hands afterward?"

The witness admitted that this was so. The only blood found in the room was on the pillow on the floor under Whittaker's head, on one of his bands, on one of his faed in yaariv against the wall at the head of the bed.

"He had not washed his hands after puting the blood on the club would there not have been blood on the club would there not have been blood on the bands with which he was tied?"

"Not necessarily."

"Could be have put the club in its p Then what did you mean by your remark to

push-pole and brush-impeded streams and

combination for plunder, would be laughed out The description given by Mr. Cox of the kind

of streams on which millions are expended is literal, and not figurative. West Virginia is the

ginia gets \$200,000 under this bill, the object throughout." This effort to make the river

'I don't think it would," was the raply,

CHARGED WITH BRIBE TAKING.

Asa M. Jones's Extraordinary Story of Official

UTICA, Feb. 13 .- The Grand Jury has in

dicted M. D. Barnett of Rome, lately District

Attorney of Oneida County, and James C. Daiy,

who was his assistant, on a charge of accepting a bribe of \$1,000 from Asa M. Jones of Utica for

entering a noile prosequi on an indictment for

Jones tells a remarkable story. He says that on the night of Dec. 4, 1878, Robert S. Roberts

consented to hold a special form of court next week to try the indictment.

The Three Brooklyn Tailors and the Vest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: The ones.

fifteen minutes.

But maximuch as the gentleman wanting the vest is in the last their wanting the vest is in the last their government.

To see Epiron or Liv Sux - to The answer to the problem of the Three Brocklyn Tailors and the Vesta first

To risk Enron or Tax Sex Sr. It will take the thre Brooklyn failurs 52 minutes and 20 seconds to do the vest

Brooklyn fellors 32 minutes man Broseconds to so the west. The two last metric minetaing the work. That is, it will take them this time, seconding to Mr. Reserve seatoment. Measured by experience, it would take those me such wears again to be products as ye introduced to be a some some some some many days as the products as ye introduced.

od then the vest would be done for. Query. Are there any tailors in Brooklyn ! If.

Tennessee Legislative Bribery.

NASHVILLE, Peb. 14.-The legislative inves-

ticating committee examined several witnesses to any Representative J. M. Means testified that he heard Henry P. Davis say that he was for sale, and that he did not in

tend to let a good thing pass. On the night before the re

send to let a good thing mass. On the night before there will be the election be beard Davis any that there would be a Bernaulican elected the next day. He saw the waster and believe Backman had work out believes Backman had work out tracks be waster ask himself, and had not found a purchaser. Davis and he would you for no one except a law fax heims rat, sat he world lor Santa, Republican, for isocietary of state world lor Santa, Republican, for isocietary of state for the others. General Window textined that McGuellan tool from that Latterbon was writing to pay Santa Davis to work for Santaley, but that something each west \$220 texts of the control of the santaley.

A Verdict Against Workingmen.

PITTSBURGH Feb. 14. The case of the Com

notiwealth a minst D. R. Jones, tlemeral Secretary of the load Miner's Association, which has been on trial for the

art week in Greenshurg, was this evening concluse jusy beinging in a verdict of guilty. Jones

case for him, or rather to fail in making out a case for the trosecution. The trial was watched with great in terest or worsing geople throughout the country, and calectally by members of trades unions.

Carlyle's Letters and Papers.

LONDON, Feb. 14. Mr. James Anthony Frouds

writesto the Times saying that the papers Mr. Carlylo left in his hands are extremely voluntuous. There are several thousand lefters, he says, including his own to

ween thousand letters, be says, including his own to members of his formity, and letters to him from Goathe John Stuart Min, Lord Jedrey, String, Emerson, Leigh Hunt, thesens, Teackers, and Varidagen von Eusesako his lournale, prevate papers, unitoshed manuscript, reminiscences of his father, mother, Edward Irving, and Lord Jeffrey, and material for a memor of Mrs. Carlyle left them, but the memor of Mrs. Carlyle must, in accordance with his instructions, undergo revision.

Redouble Your Efforts, Truly Good Man !

From Deacon Richard Smith's Diversanti Gasette

Give attention to the first symptoms of a lung com-plaint, and about the droaded disease in its incinency, by using Dr. Jasues' Expectorati, a safe, old familioned remedy for all affections of the lungs and broadla - 4in

Cincinnati is a great big school of vice.

120 BROADWAY.

000. That is the case of one West Virginia after tying himself?

The witness did not think he could.

'It," said Col. Morrow, 'we imagine a midnight assault, a threat of death a tying of the hands and feet, a mulifation, and a flowing of blood down the neck would that be enough in your opinion to make a timid man—you have used the word coward, but I say a timid manwould that be enough to make a timid manfaint? river. Another is described by Mr. Van Voor-Take Elk; \$5,000 was appropriated for it last June

the river and remove overfinancing beings and some Pive thousand dollars was voted last year for that par-ticle, and \$5,000 is appropriated for the same purpose in this bill. There is nothing extravagant in this lan-

THE WORK OF THE LOG BOLLERS.

dle would form, for most people, no trifling

study in geography. It largely consists of such

items as these: Salome, \$4,000; Lo Ferre, \$2,000; Volusia, \$5,500; Oostenania, \$1,000;

Tradewater, #3,000; Tangipahoa, #2,000; Teho

functa, \$1,500; Tickfaw, \$2,000; Cuirro, \$2,000;

ton, \$10,000; Charleroix, \$10,000; Cathaneo.

\$6,000; Gut, \$5,000; Moosabee, \$10,000; Sum-

pawamus, \$5,000; Yaguina, \$10,000; Wappoo

\$10,000; Caney Fork. \$4,000; Obed's, \$2,500;

Probably few people will recognize in these and

imilar items, however familiar the names may

be, the proper objects of national expenditure,

Unquestionably, creeks and streams that dry

up every summer may be as much loved by

the people who live on their banks as mighty

rivers and vast harbors; but that does not make

them equally fit subjects of national legislation

to improve commerce. " The treasure of the world," said a Democratic President of an ear-

lier day, in vetoing a River and Harbor bill,

trifling compared with the present, "would

hardly be equal to the improvement of every

bay, inlet, creek, and river in our country

which might be supposed to promote the agri-

cultural, manufacturing, or commercial inter-cats of a neighborhood." Nothing, in fact, but

a log-rolling plot could ever carry a bill like the

pending one through any Congress. Mr. Cox

well demanded of its managors." Why not bring in your separate bill for Secretary Creek? Why

not bring in your separate bill for your shallow

railroad-tie, hoop-pole, and raft payleation?"

The obvious answer is that each of these items,

if voted for on its merits, and not as part of a

State that just now furnishes the country its chief naval authority, Major Goff, the gallant

tar of the Kanawha. For one river West Vir-

being, as the Chief of Engineers says," to give

it a constant navigable depth of at least 7 feet

called the Great Kanawha seven feet deep,

by means of locks and dams, cost nearly \$310,

000 during the last fiscal year; the amount now

called for is \$200,000, and the amount estimated

for completing the existing project is \$2.410.

of Congress as preposterous.

his in this language:

\$8,000; Kewaunee, \$5,000; Cowtitz, \$1,000.

seretary, \$3,000; Pentwater, \$6,000; Ludding-

guage. It is fully borne out by the report of the Engineer Department, which reads as follows: These operations was simple in character, consisting of the removal of such obstructions to navigation a of the removal of such obstructions to navigation as reads, stage, overhanding trees, and gravel shouls a reads, stage, overhanding trees, and gravel shouls a read of the trial development at the track of the product of the sources of the country will probably produce and maintain, some or all of the private mild farms should extend the track of the product of the forest three to the mount of sig Sandy the tradit consists almost exclusively of sors floated in the river, of cames and small flatfoonts, carrying country produce down stream, and returning with greenest pravisions, &c., of staves and hoop poies. * * Al Wolf Island the bruit now covering the bar causes logs to lodge.

Of a third West Virginia river, for which an appropriation is asked, the Engineer Corps say that "the present plan of improvement was adopted in 1877, having for its object the attain. ment of raft and push-boat navigation;" and the total cost of improving this river is estimated at \$900,000. Of a fourth, the same authority says that" the object of the plan is to better the raft and push-boat navigation."

This is the case of one State selected in Congress, probably not because it differed from all others, but because it was necessary, in an overwhelming mass of details to fix on some one illustrative point and examine it. Nobody can pretend that creeks that dry up in summer and are blocked by overhanging trees, are the great highways and entrances of commerce with which alone Congress should concern itself

THE OPINIONS OF DR. JAY GOULD

As Reported by his Two Boswells Yesterday. ON THE PUNDING BILL.

Represent by the Princes Bearell.

The course of events every week is toward. the absorption in growing industries and reviving com-merce of the funds now unemployed. At no very dis-tant day, it is sa'e to predict, the growth of business, and

the transfer of capital from floating to fixed forms by the building of railroads and the opening of mines and farms will use up the surplus of loanable funds, and then a gen-eral advance in the rate of interest will take place. Reported by the World Bancell. The recent and remarkable advance in the prices of sound investment securities and the cheapness of money are in great part, due to the general peace now prevail-ing. If this continues we shall see a great rise all over the world in the price of sound bunds and shares of all

sorts during the next few years, and in that rise the

bonds of the American Government, no matter what the rate of interest may be, will participate. In 1739 British hree per cents sold for 107. Who small say that within even one year American three per cents, it issued, may not be above part Reported by the Tribune Bowell. Hence, if the present Democratic Congress will not consent to pass a refunding bill that is entirely sale and sure succeed, Republican members ought to insist upon or convictions in the confidence that the President, nless grave reasons not now apparent prevail, will con

ider it well worth while to call an extra session in order prevent a certain loss of \$7,000,000 at least, and a pohie loss of many times as much. ON SUPREME COURT JUDGES. Reported by the Pribuse Boscell. There is a prevalent suspecton that the questions which

Federal Judges are called on to decide are nearly as weighty as those which keep Police Justices awake nights to settle. Why, then, this disparity in compensa-ON THE COST OF LIVING IN NEW YORK Reported by the Frehens Brazell. This is an expensive city to live in.

ON GARFIELD. Reported by the World Boncell, moral aspects of the newly elected Presilent's character that are far grander and more ennobling han any view man, clan and statesman.

ON THE OBELISE.

World Bear than any view that can be presented of him as a politi

Reported by the World Beautil, I want this obclisk to preach, And Americans a grand lesson tesch, That as its great matron passed away, So may the Americans some day. As the great obelisk we inspect, On this grand subject should reflect. The claimly written in the sacred laws Of Egypt's downtall and the cause. That cause as a gen'ral thing is given To apply to all great nations under heaven. These are my own conscientions views. For more proof read the history of the Jons.

It our people will these leasure to

After bringing it across the flood Reprinted by the World House? Mr. Noone, with his usual fatality of being on the wrong side of the market, sold out his Jersey Central be-ners the recent rise, and now sees the stock jumping

slore at a tempting rate ON COMMITTING CRIME.

one which, if discovered, would disgrace, you for life that you could have been there and maintained an equ commit the crime and had schooled myself.

The Greenback Party Intends to Stay. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-Gon, Weaver of Town

to-day addressed a letter to J. W. Schuckers of Philadel-phia, Pa., in which he says. "There is no truth what ver in the story recently published in several of the

The Condition of the Roads in Tennessee.

The roads are not passable, Not even jackassable, And all who would travel 'em Must turn out and gravel' em.

SUNBEAMS.

-A sensational report has been current says the London Fruth, that Mrs. Lamrity is about to ap-pear on the store. It is destitute of foundation.

-It was despicable in Rupe to shoot Fuller, so thought the people of Tominson, Ark, for Fuller was at the moment profering his hard in token of his leare to be friendly. A mob murdered the re ... The wife of William Bancroft of Marys.

-The wire of which the strength of the round of strukenness and cruelty, and on the fallowing day, won over by his promise of reform, she remarked him -Pastor Marsden said to his Methodist

congregation, at Yarker, Octano, that if certain meta-bers persisted in attending dancing parties they mass withdraw from the church. Six persons instant; stood up and asked for dismussal.

-While Charles Miller was cating breakfast, in Detroit, his wife embraced him affectionally and cut his throat. She explained that she was the Queen of England, that he was the Emperor of Germany, and that the cause of peace demanded his death. -One of the fiercest of fights over the

liquor question is now in progress in Missouri. A stringent prohibitory law seems likely to be passed by the Legislature, the country members outnumbering the city numbers, who strenuously oppose the measure -Evangelist Moody emphatically denies

that he ever said, as has been reported, that his grand, mother having died without hope in Christ, he knew she was in hell. The story, he asserts, is twenty years old, and has been attributed to half a dozen ministers. -Berlin has 3,239 sets of apartments without a fireplace or chimney, and half the population lives in dwellings with only one freplace. Privy Counc. Starks draws shocking pictures of the immersiate that exists in the city. Drunkenness is attaining alarming

annually into the streets out of prison, and more than 3,000 are hopeless vagationds. -An apparently destitute woman was cared for by the poor authorities of Sedshis, No., during a severe illness. It was afterward learned that she was a widow, restling in a meighbering country, where she owned a fine farm, had a bank account of \$2.071, and belonged to a wealthy family. Feeling sure that she was about to be sick, she decided to so to Sedshia under an assumed none and receive treatment free as a source. To simed name and receive treatment free as a pauper. The

proportions. Over 10,000 youthful criminals are turned

sentations are to be devised in honor of the betrathal of Princia William of Princia to the Princess of Schlessig Holstein. Among other things, quadrilles are to be danced within a circle of lifteen cigantic grenadiers of he time of Frederick William I. There will be notice culty in finding men of a sufficiently large stature to represent the greundiera. The Prussian Guards commit over a hundred treopers of extraordinary wise

Mayor has compelled her to pay the bill,

-There has been a congress of aurists in taly, at which a Heidelberg professor said that experonce had convinced him of the importance of examining the organs of hearing of engineers and firemen on be-motives, both before appointing them and every tw years or so while in service. The sense of bearing be omes impaired from various causes, and often withe the knowledge of the person suffering from it. Defect in this sense are not less dangerous than color blindness and sometimes more difficult to discover.

-Angelo Neumann, the opera director, and Maurice Strakosch, have contracted with each color for the performance of the "Nibelingers" representation in London. Neumann is to get \$80,000 for his share a the work, and the greater part of that sum is to be do-posited as security before starting from German. Size kosch, notwithstanding the price he bays, thinks he is going to make money out of the venture. Tickets for the series are to cost \$300 If the result is satisfactory, he

-The Western device of a greased pole, is fire origins houses, on which the firemen slide down, is stead of using the stairways, was lately indicated by a ficials of the New York department, in conversaise with a SpN reporter. Cincinnati fromen respond with a detence of the pole, and declare that the eclerity claimed by the New Yorkers—three seconds between the first tag of the airru and readmess to start—is an impossibility. They have an exhibition to an Enquirer reporter, and the best achievement was twelve seconds, the being in their rooms when the gong sounded. -Ernest Graham and Belle Roper started

entering a noile procequi on an indictment for robbers.

Jones tells a remarkable story. He says that on the night of Dec. 4, 1878, Robert S. Roberts of Russia. Herkimer County, was terribly beaton and robbed by Loren labell, of Hamilton, Madison County, of which he was convicted and sent to Auburn prison for eight years, Jones being a witness against him. In March Jones was arrested for complicity in the crime, and was bailed, patring up his bank book, showing \$1,054 on deposit, as security. Jones says that a few days alterward he was told that Daily wanted to see him. He called at Daily shouse and was told that Barnett wanted \$1,500, and that if that sum was paid the indictment would be quinahed. Daily said that Barnett wanted \$1,000, and it would take \$500 to git rid of Roberts, who had told stories against Jones, and whom they would send to kurope by steamer. Jones says that he had several interviews with Daily, and at length went to Barnett's office, in Rome, taking leiters from the Rev. Dr. Fowler and Dr. Bang of Utica. Barnett read the latters, and said they were very good, but latters from all the miniaters from here to he—couldn't save him, and that he would have to do as Daily had said. Jones says that he had, and finally Barnett agreed to see Daily and tell him that it was all right. Jones then got a letter from Barnett authorizing the Recorder of Ution to give Jones his bank book. Jones drew \$1,000 and paid it to Daily, who said that he wished bart of it was his, but that he had to give it all to "the Duke." meaning Barnett. Shortly after Jones was indicted, but never tried, and the indictment was quashed.

This story has caused intense excitement among the bar in Oneida County. Barnett denounces the story as unitue. Judge Hedin has consented to hold a special torm of court next week to try the indictment. from Chement, Ill., for St. Lonis, where they were to be married. They were accompanied by Lewis Lindsay, who was to be the groomsman at the wedning and party of relatives and friends. Their train was delayed and they did not arrive in St. Louis until too late to have the ceremony performed at the appointed time. But a postponement was not the only disarrangement of the programme. Miss Roper announced that, during the journey, she had changed her mind and would not many Graham, but would request the elergyman to make he the wife of Lindsay, which was done.

-From what is already known of the new version of the New Testament it is certain that is at least two places a word hitherto familiar has given way to one less used in common speech. Capernaum, according to the revised text of Luke, is "brought down unto Hades," instead of to hell, as hitherto; while in the same Gospel it is said of the rich man, in the parable of Lazarus, that "in Hades he lifted up his eyes, being it terments." Should this substitution prove to be general perhaps polite people, including, of course, newspaper will henceforth teel obliged to spell the word, when usel natelde of Serietural connection as H-s

-Several habitual players against a Louisville fore bank found out that the dealing was triver, and resolved to get their money bacs. Just as the card had been placed in the box, a player handed in a \$50 kill for chips. A second player stepped to the dfalor's mily and said: "That looks like a counterful." While the note was being critically examined, a third player changed the pack of cards for one that had been stocked." Then play was resumed. The conspirators knowing beforehand how the cards would run quickly won more furn they had lost, and might have broken the bank, if their manifest eagerness had the dealer's suspection. He examined the pack, and de

seed the fraud, but paid the losses. -Belgium, with 5,000,000 inhabitants, has a Jewish population of COSE Among the Jewsinthe public service there are three-chief clerks to Ministree, one director of the Royal Carpet Manufactory, and eart of Appeals Judge, two Crown Prosecutors, the In this case the work will be fluished in forty seven in this case the work will be fluished in forty seven minutes. The second and third man nor two minutes at the man will have been on the beard two minutes at the fluish. Thomas Human Judge of Instruction, six barristers three Mayers and captains, and four professors of universities. This is large number of positions of distinction in prepart of their numbers, but no complaints are made activities on that account or for any other traces. Their taking stain such distinction as they may be quantified to conceded. The anti-Jewish movement in German mest with no favor in Belgium, and it does not diminish the

FORESTORN, Feb. 12.

To the Entropy of The Strandle Assuming that the three tailors went to work in the order named and designating them respectively 8. 4. and 9. the position of solven the lemma is all time required by three teams B and C. 7. and D. and D. and D. and S. and -Toru Dutt was the daughter of a natist gentleman of Calcutta. She died in 1877, at the up-dil-leaving behind her a book of translations jute higher from French poets, called "A Sheat Gleined in French Fields," and also a very remarkable novel winter t of that time in France. The work she accomplished poetry is a collection of verses translated from the well of Victor Hugo Bernner, Lamastine Gerard of Virtal Saints-Benve, Aured do Muiset, and other poets. Mod of her time was devoted to Samerit, German, and M

> -The father of Charlle fliess, writing W the latest discoverers of the lost buy in County, says the out one as dead. After giving reasons who has cannot how cannot possibly be Charlie, by solds: "They believed that my Charlie, although only \$ 700 months old at the time be was taken, would to his brother Waster, who was taken arts with hourst had also thought that he would even have a distorretailertion of the feeling of conclines that in mortial experienced when he found be was in the bands strangers and separated from his patents. recent occasion, Mr. Koss and The only his arth aver received of Charles since he was strong was the mand for a ransom of \$20.000 1 1 1 and post that is have had him long before this As it is, I avenied

\$60,000, and have not got him -Prizes were offered in Frankfort for the none have been considered worth tragedies, entitled "Staut" and "Its have, however, men prominents! ne of the rewards offered in a anything of much exedience. Kotsebue, the dramatic author offideemed worthy of it. There was to ng and discussion in consequence, to that his offer for the best play out

implication that the best pla -A reminiscence of Bismut A 1809, in related by a merepaper of Cassel. In the year named a liberapublished an article that though of A sound character, displeased hismores. Senute of the city to demand antistaction against a repetition of the offence that it had no power under the fav. s. force the demand. To this Bremaric is satisfaction and guarantee were not in twenty four hours be would have and the journal pisced in charge of then sunt to Gol Kessel, command rises of the city, consisting and Infantry Regiment, and the colthat had been made become